







27

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE GOVERNOR,

ENCLOSING A COPY OF THE LAW OF NEW YORK

RELATING TO

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

STATE OF NEW YORK.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Albany, May 20th, 1839. }

His Excellency WILLIAM GRASON,
Governor of the State of Maryland.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit a copy of a Law of this State, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, entitled "An act to authorize the arrest and detention of fugitives from justice from other States and Territories of the United States."

It is the opinion of the Legislature of this State that the general welfare would be promoted by the enactment of similar laws in the several States and Territories. I respectfully submit the subject to your Excellency's consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

AN ACT

To authorise the arrest and detention of fugitives from justice from other States and Territories of the United States.

Passed May 6, 1839.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The officers respectively specified in section first of title second, of chapter second, of part fourth, of the Revised Statutes, shall have power to issue process for the apprehension of a person charged in any State or Territory of the United States, with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found within this State.

Sec. 2. The proceedings shall be in all respects similar to those under title second, chapter second, part fourth of the Revised Statutes, for the arrest and commitment of persons committing offences within this State.

Sec. 3. If from such examination it shall satisfactorily appear that such person has committed a criminal offence and is a fugitive from justice, such magistrate by warrant, reciting the accusation, shall commit such fugitive from justice to the common jail, there to be detained for such time to be specified in said warrant, as the said magistrate shall deem reasonable to enable such fugitive to be arrested, by virtue of the warrant of the Executive of this State, issued according to the act of Congress, upon the requisition of the Executive authority of the State or Territory in which such fugitive committed such offence; unless such person shall give bail, as in this act is provided for, or until he shall be discharged according to law.

Sec. 4. The person thus arrested may give bail in such sum as by the magistrate shall be deemed proper; conditioned that he will appear before the said magistrate, at such time as to the said magistrate shall seem reasonable, and will deliver himself up to be arrested upon the warrant of the Executive of this State.

Sec. 5. The magistrate before whom such person shall have been examined and committed, shall immediately cause written notice to be given to the District Attorney of the county where such commitment takes place, of the name of such person, and the cause of his arrest, the said District Attorney shall immediately thereafter cause notice to be given to the Governor of the State or Territory, or to the State's Attorney, or to the presiding judge of the criminal courts, of the city or county of the State or Territory having jurisdiction of the offence so charged to have been committed by such person, to the end that a demand, in pursuance of the act of Congress, may be made for the arrest and surrender of said person.

Sec. 6. The person thus arrested, detained, or bailed, shall be discharged from such detention or bail, unless at or before the expiration of the time designated, in the warrant of commitment, or in the con-

dition of the bail bond he shall be demanded or arrested by such warrant of the Executive of this State.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the magistrate to make return to the next Court of General Sessions of the peace of the county, of his proceedings in the premises; it shall be the duty of the said Court of Sessions to inquire into the cause of the arrest and detention of such person, and if such person is in custody, or the time for his arrest as designated in the condition of the bail bond has not elapsed, the said Court of General Sessions, in its discretion, may discharge the said person from detention, or may order the said bail bond to be cancelled, or may continue his detention for a period beyond the time specified in the warrant of commitment, or may order new bail to be given conditioned for the surrender of the said person at a time shorter or longer than the time designated in the bail bond, taken by the said magistrate; and if said person is in custody may take bail, conditioned for his appearance before said court, to be surrendered at such time as to said court may seem reasonable and proper.

Sec. 8. The Governor of this State shall transmit a copy of this law to the Executive of each of the States of the Union, to the end that reciprocal laws may be enacted by such States.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect upon the passage thereof. "

State of New York, }
Secretary's Office, }

I have compared the preceding with an original law of this State, deposited in this office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original.

Given under my hand and seal of office at the city of Albany, the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

JOHN C. SPENCER,
 Secretary of State.

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE GOVERNOR,

ENCLOSING

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

IN RELATION TO THE

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 10, 1840. }

His Excellency

The Governor of Maryland,

Sir,—

In compliance with the request of the General Assembly of this State, I have the honor to forward a copy of their Preamble and Joint Resolutions in relation to the North Eastern Boundary.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID WALLACE.

A Preamble and Joint Resolutions in relation to the North Eastern Boundary.

Whereas, The General Assembly of the State of Ohio have adopted and caused to be laid before this General Assembly the following resolutions, to wit:—"Whereas, by the Declaration of Independence on the fourth day of July, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, the United States of America became a sovereign and independent nation, with full power over the territory within her limits; and whereas, at the treaty of seventeen hundred and eighty-three, between the United States of America and Great Britain, the Northern and Northeastern boundaries between the two Governments were fairly designated and distinctly described; and whereas, the said British Government has since set up claims to a part of the territory of these states, and now lying within the State of Maine; and whereas, the subjects of the British Crown have recently invaded and trespassed upon the territory of the State of Maine, and within the limits of this confederacy, and destroyed the property belonging to the state: Therefore, Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we view with united approbation the prompt and energetic action of the authorities of Maine, to protect the rights and honor, not only of their own State, but of the whole Union; Resolved, That the act of Congress conferring upon the President of the United States ample power and means to protect this nation from foreign invasion, has our full and most hearty assent: Resolved, That while we highly approve the efforts made by the President of the United States, to avert from this country the calamities of war, and earnestly hope that they may be, as they have been heretofore successful; yet should a collision taken place between this Government and Great Britain, in the settlement of the pending dispute, Ohio tenders her whole means and resources to the authorities of this Union, in sustaining our rights and honor; Resolved, That the Governor be directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of the several states," March 18, 1839;

THEFORE—

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That we fully concur in and heartily approve of the above resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

Resolved, That while we cherish the hope that in the adjustment of the question of our national boundary, the integrity of our soil, and the national honor may be preserved inviolate without an appeal to arms, yet we will ever prefer honorable war rather than dishonorable peace.

Resolved, That should a collision take place between this Government and Great Britain in the settlement of the pending dispute, Indiana tenders her whole means and resources to the authorities of the Union in sustaining our rights and honor.

Resolved, That the Governor be directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions to the President of the United States, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States.

J. G. READ,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID HILLIS,
President of the Senate.

APPROVED, FEBRUARY 24, 1840.
DAVID WALLACE.

1871

11

Received of the
Hon. Secy of the Navy
the sum of \$1000
for the purchase of
the ship "Albatross"
for the service of the
U. S. Navy
this 1st day of
January 1871
J. M. Smith
Comdr. U. S. S. "Albatross"

1871

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE GOVERNOR,

ENCLOSING

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATE OF MAINE,

RELATING TO THE

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF

CHICAGO

LIBRARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST ASIAN LIBRARY

CHICAGO, ILL.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Augusta, March 31, 1840. }

SIR:—You will herewith receive certain Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of this State, relating to the Northeastern Boundary, which I have the honor to transmit, in obedience to a request therein contained.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obd't. serv't.

JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Governor of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVES RELATING TO THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

Resolved, That the patriotic enthusiasm with which several of our sister States the past year tendered us with their aid to repel a threatened foreign invasion, demand our grateful recollection, and whilst this spirit of self sacrifice and self devotion to the national honor pervades the Union, we cannot doubt, that the integrity of our territory will be preserved.

Resolved, That the promptness and unanimity with which the last Congress, at the call of this State, placed at the disposal of the President, the arms and treasures of the nation, for our defence, the firmness of the Executive in sustaining the action of this State, and repelling the charge of an infraction of the arrangement made with the British Lieutenant Governor in March last, and charging back upon the British government the violation of that agreement—their decision in demanding the removal of the British troops now quartered upon the disputed territory as the only guaranty that they sincerely desire an amicable adjustment of the boundary question, afford us confident assurance that this State will not be compelled single handed to take up arms in defence of our territory and the national honor, and that the crisis is near, when this question will be settled by the national government, either by negotiation or by the ultimate resort.

Resolved, That unless the British government, during the present session of Congress, make, or accept a distinct and satisfactory proposition for the immediate adjustment of the boundary question, it will be the duty of the general government to take military possession of the disputed territory; and in the name of a sovereign State, we call upon the national government to fulfil its constitutional obligations to establish the line, which they have solemnly declared to be the true boundary, and to protect this State in extending her jurisdiction to the utmost limits of our territory.

Resolved, That we have a right to expect the general government will extend to this member of the Union, by negotiation or by arms, the protection of her territorial rights, guaranteed by the federal compact, and thus save her from the necessity of falling back upon her natural and reserved rights of self defence and self protection—rights which constitutions can neither give nor take away, but, should this confidence of a speedy crisis be disappointed, it will become the imperative duty of Maine to assume the defence of our State and national honor, and expel from our limits the British troops now quartered upon our territory.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the President and Heads of Departments, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, with a request to the latter to lay them before the respective bodies of which they are members, also to the Governors of the several States with a request to lay them before their several Legislatures.

In the House of Representatives, March 18, 1840.

Read and passed.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 18, 1840.

Read and passed.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER, President.

March 18, 1840. Approved.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

RELATIVE TO THE

NATIONAL DOMAIN.

1871-1872

STATE OF NEW YORK

1871-1872

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Albany, May 4th, 1840.

SIR:

I transmit a copy of certain Resolutions of the Senate and Assembly of this State, in relation to the National Domain.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

His Excellency,

The Governor of the State of Maryland.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 16, 1840. }

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the public lands, the national domain, is the common property of the United States, "and of right constitutes a common fund for their common use and benefit, and ought to be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

Resolved, That we protest against the surrender of this common property of all the States to a portion of them, as unjust in the abstract, as in direct violation of the uses and purposes for which it was ceded to, and the conditions on which it was accepted by, the United States.

Resolved, That we protest against the sale of those lands at a price below the present minimum, as a virtual violation of the trust and pledge under which they were received, as wasting the common fund, and by inducing exhausting emigration from, and as diminishing the value of, the old States.

Resolved, That it is not to be endured, that a government free from debt, and at peace with all the world, should use and consume, for its current expenses, the national domain; that the common resources, from imposts and tonnage are abundantly sufficient, when faithfully collected, and prudently and economically applied, for all the legitimate purposes of the common government.

Resolved, That we recommend a separation of the proceeds of the public lands from the general revenue, and an equal distribution thereof amongst the several States, "according to their usual and respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of New York, in Congress, will conform to the views and wishes, and promote the interests of the people of this State, by acting in accordance with the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing report and resolutions to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, with a request that the same be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives; and also to the Governors of the several States in the Union, with a request to lay the same before their respective Legislatures.

By order,

P. B. PRINDLE, *Clerk*.

IN SENATE, April 28, 1840.

Resolved, That the Senate concur with the Assembly in the above resolutions.

By order,

SAM'L G. ANDREWS, *Clerk*.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

RELATING TO THE

PUBLIC LANDS.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New Haven, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty:

Resolved by this Assembly, That the Public Lands belonging to the United States, are the common property of all the States, and not of the particular States in which they lie; and that neither said lands or the proceeds thereof, ought to be appropriated for any purpose except for the benefit of all the States.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the Public Lands, not required for the payment of the debts of the government, or for other public purposes connected with the administration thereof, should of right be divided among the several States of this Union.

Resolved, That this Assembly earnestly protest against any reduction in the prices of the Public Lands, as now fixed by law, regarding such a measure as unnecessary and unjust.

Resolved, That this Assembly do request their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their exertions to sustain the principles contained in these Resolutions.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing Resolutions to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, and also to the Executives of the several States, that they may be communicated to the Legislatures of their States respectively.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss:

Secretary's Office, May Session, 1840.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of Record in this Office. In testimony of which I have hereto set the Seal of this State, and signed the same.

ROYAL K. HISSMAN,
Secretary.

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RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

RELATING TO THE

PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

DEPARTMENT

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 18, 1891.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New Haven, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty:

Whereas, our forefathers having freed themselves from the British yoke, and found by experience, the incompetency of the confederation to protect them in their industry, organized this Government for this among other purposes. The Government true to the principles and objects of its organization, has continued to protect domestic industry; thus affording useful employment to millions; diffusing comfort and happiness throughout the land; and producing that social equality among our citizens on which the Government itself depends. Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Connecticut in General Assembly convened, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to resist, by all constitutional means, every attempt to destroy or impair the protective policy of our Government; and to use their exertions to procure the passage of such laws as will effectually protect the labor of this country from the policy and legislation of foreign Governments; and that His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of this Preamble and Resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress; and also to transmit copies to the Executives of the several States, with a request that they lay the same before their respective Legislatures, and obtain an expression of their sentiments on the subject.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss:

Secretary's Office, May Session, 1840.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of Record in this Office. In testimony whereof I have hereto affixed the Seal of this State, and signed the same.

ROYAL K. HISSMAN,
Secretary of State.

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

PROCEEDINGS AND RESOLUTIONS

OF

GEORGE-TOWN,

FOR A

RETROCESSION.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

OF

GEORGETOWN

AND

WASHINGTON

GEORGE-TOWN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
August 4th, 1840.

*To His Excellency,
The Governor of the State of Maryland.*

SIR:

By the 4th resolution of the inclosed proceedings, it is made our duty to transmit to the Governor of each State of this Union, a copy of the resolutions and address adopted by the citizens of this Town.

We now have the honor to inclose the same to your Excellency, and to beg that you will present them to the Legislature of your State at its next meeting, with a recommendation to the Legislature to adopt such measures, as in their judgment the Constitution of the United States may require, to authorise Congress to retrocede this portion of the District of Columbia, to the State of Maryland.

We have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient humble servants,

H. ADDISON,
SAM'L McKENNEY,
W. REDIN.

TOWN MEETING,

George-Town, District of Columbia, }
July 23, 1840. }

The following requisition was inserted in the Georgetown Advocate, on the 18th inst.

The citizens of Georgetown are respectfully invited to assemble in front of the Mayor's Office, on Monday Evening, at half past seven o'clock, to take into consideration the proper course to be pursued, for the protection of their rights, and promotion of their interests, in the present crisis.

John Marbury,
Walter Smith,
E. M. Linthicum,
Clement Cox,
William Laird,
R. Cruikshank,
H. Magruder,
W. S. Ringgold,
John Pickrell,
Lewis Carbery,
E. S. Wright,

George Oyster,
Sam'l McKenney,
Edw'd Cammack,
Sam'l Cropley,
W. H. Tenney,
J. Cogswell,
J. Mitchell,
H. Addison,
Geo. Shoemaker,
Wm. Redin,
Chas. C. Fulton.

In pursuance of the above call, a numerous assemblage of the citizens took place on the evening of the 21st, at which meeting Colonel Cox, Mayor of the town, was appointed Chairman, and Samuel McKenney and William Redin, Secretaries.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Judson Mitchell, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of five, to prepare resolutions to be submitted to a meeting of the citizens, to be held at the Lancaster School, next Thursday evening, at half past seven o'clock.

In compliance with the foregoing resolution, the chairman appointed Samuel McKenney, John Marbury, William Laird, Henry Addison and Judson Mitchell.

On motion, the meeting was then adjourned, to meet next Thursday evening, at the Lancaster School.

At the time and place designated, the citizens again assembled.

Mr. McKenney stated to the meeting, that Colonel Cox, the former chairman would not be able to attend this evening, and moved that

Henry Addison be appointed chairman in his stead; which motion was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Redin read the proceedings of the former meeting, whereupon

Mr. McKenney from the committee appointed for the purpose, submitted the following resolutions and address to the people of the U. States. The address was read to the meeting by William Laird, Esq.

1st. *Resolved*, That the surrender of the rights of self government by the people of the District of Columbia, to the people of the United States, to enable them to carry into practical operation the plan of government devised by the Constitution of the United States, was a great personal and political sacrifice, and merited a kind, liberal and generous consideration and return, but has been repaid by a majority of the present Congress, with indignity, insults, wrong and oppression; of which it becomes us to speak with temperate, but, at the same time, with indignant reprehension, and to which no citizen of the District of Columbia, having any interest in its prosperity can patiently submit.

2nd. *Resolved*, That the people of the District, in common with the people of the States, are of right free, and equally with the latter entitled to the benefit of laws suited to promote their happiness and welfare—that the Congress of the United States has refused to the people of the District, laws by them deemed absolutely necessary to their happiness and prosperity, and such as exist in every State in this Union, and have thereby failed to discharge their solemn duty, wantonly and wickedly exposing the people of this District to ruinous embarrassment and distress.

3rd. *Resolved*, That we trace the whole of the wrongs and evils of which we complain, to the subjection of the people of this District to the exclusive legislation of Congress—the members of which being chosen by strangers are without the knowledge of our wants, or sympathy with our condition, and we are convinced that we cannot be contented and prosperous, so long as so unjust and unreasonable a mode of government is allowed to continue.

4th. *Resolved*, That the only remedy for the evils which we now suffer, and the only mode of securing permanent and general prosperity to our town, is retrocession to Maryland, and with a view to effect a measure so indispensable to our interests, the following address to the citizens of the United States at large, and of the State of Maryland in particular, be adopted by this meeting, and be signed by the President and Secretaries, and printed under their direction. And that a copy be forwarded to the Governor of each State, with a request that he will lay the same before the Legislature of his State at their next meeting.

AN ADDRESS,

To our Fellow Countrymen throughout the Twenty-six States of the Union, and to Maryland in particular:

We, the citizens of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, in

town meeting assembled on this 23d day of July, 1840, have resolved to address you in the following terms, and with the following statements:

A provision of the Constitution grants to Congress the power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States." We are thus left entirely at the mercy of the Legislature of the Union, without a Representative on the floor, without a voice in their councils—dependent altogether on their will and pleasure, on their wisdom and justice, for action, beneficial or otherwise, operating upon our interests, and immediately effecting our prosperity and happiness.

We, a commercial and trading community, for a long period have had Banks amongst us, those indispensable prerequisites for mercantile operations and facilities. The law chartering the one we now have, was signed by James Madison, and laws rechartering it were once signed by James Monroe, and twice by Andrew Jackson. Previously to the expiration of the charter of the Bank on the fourth current, a memorial, numerously signed by the citizens, was presented to Congress, praying in the most respectful terms for a recharter, and stating the fact that the institution was perfectly able and willing to resume the payment of specie on its notes as soon as the neighboring Banks of Virginia and Maryland paid the same on theirs. A petition was also presented by the Bank here for a recharter, to include as a feature of it, the immediate resumption of specie payment on all its notes. Nevertheless, our prayer for a recharter, as well as the prayer of every one of the other five Banks of the District for the same, was rejected, and nothing whatever granted to the Banks but the privilege, and a specific time wherein, to close up their concerns, thus leaving the whole District without banking institutions, and this through the votes and influence of members of the Senate who insist on the destruction of all Banks as a policy of the Administration.

No accusation of improper conduct has been alledged against the Bank here, or against any one of the other District Banks—not a doubt expressed as to its abundant ability to meet promptly and satisfactorily all its liabilities. It stands upon a footing equal to any similar institution in the land.

In times past too, it came forward boldly and generously to the relief of the Government, in the day of its need, when it was pressed on all sides, and the helping hand by no means freely offered. Yes, fellow countrymen, this very Bank, now so uncerimoniously incapacitated for further action, for further usefulness, issued its liabilities from time to time to the extent of upwards of six hundred and eighty thousand dollars in aid of the Government—three hundred and twenty thousand dollars of which was for the provision, equipment, &c. of your armies in the last war, and one hundred and ten thousand dol-

lars of that three hundred and twenty in order to forward on the gallant army under Gen. Jackson, to strike the triumphant and decisive blow at the battle of New Orleans. And why are our charters taken from us? Why are we, helpless as is our situation, and without power of redress, inflicted with injuries and oppressions, and subjected to experiments unknown in the surrounding States, unknown in any State of this Union where the ballot box is open—where the power to resist wrong is living and active—where there is a summoning unto judgment—where the legislators can be brought to the bar of public opinion and held to a strict accountability.

We, the people of this town, have exercised the little liberty which is left us. We have availed ourselves of our constitutional right—have expressed and published our honest convictions and mature judgments in regard to public men and public measures—have acted as men born to the heritage of freedom and a free Government ought, under all circumstances, ever to act. For this we have been persecuted and punished; for this the rod of revenge has been laid upon our backs; and for this we have been “beaten with many stripes” and without mercy.

We proclaim not these things in the language of fancy; they are words of truth and soberness, for the fact has been openly avowed, and stands embraced in expressions uttered by a leading Administration member on the floor of your Representative Hall.

Fellow countrymen, we are of right, heirs of the same soil and same freedom as yourselves. We spring from the same origin. The blood of the Revolutionary Fathers which flows in your veins, flows equally in ours. The privileges and blessings of independence secured to you through their energies and exertions, were equally intended to be secured to us. Yet, we are bondsmen in the land of freedom. We are an oppressed people under the ruthless hand of tyranny in the midst of a Republic—denied the common chartered rights that exist in every State, in every city and town throughout this extended Union. We desire to make it known to the people of this Republic that we ascribe the wrongs and injuries we complain of, and the oppressions under which we peculiarly suffer, to that principle in our system of government, which, under the Constitution of the United States, subjects us to the exclusive legislation of Congress, and that we are convinced that from this source evils will continue upon us until a change be made in our mode of government. Powerless ourselves, we call upon you who have power, to take this matter into your serious consideration. We solemnly believe and feel that we have a right to call. We beseech you, therefore, through the action of your Senators and Representatives, to relieve us from this condition. Give to us the immunities of American citizens? Give to us to share in the realities of a Republican Government? Give to us a voice and a vote? As lovers, as defenders, as promoters of freedom yourselves, release us from our degrading bonds?

To Maryland we would the more especially address ourselves. She surely will not, she cannot turn a deaf ear to the prayer of her offspring. We call upon her then in the name of affection—in the name of justice and mercy—in the name of liberty—in the name of all that man can hold sacred and dear on earth, to come to our rescue. Strike off the chains from our limbs, pluck the deep grief from our hearts; and as you unconsciously gave us away to endure a pilgrimage of deprivation and suffering, receive us back under your fostering and protecting care, to revive again, to awake anew unto life and hope under more balmy years of prosperity and peace.

We are oppressed, and would be free. We have no right to a representation in any Legislature—a right inestimable to all men; are governed by men who have no interest in our affairs, no communion or sympathy in our wants or wishes, who but too often legislate for us with an aim to the promotion of their own political views, or to illustrate their own political opinions, utterly regardless in what manner or in what degree our interests are effected. We are governed without a knowledge of what is conducive to our own happiness, thus we are governed unjustly. We are governed purely on party and personal grounds as operating throughout the Union, therefore we are governed tyrannically. In an evil hour for us our connection was severed. We have now neither name or station—neither friend or protector. Give us a name even that we may live—give us a protector who will know our rights and who will dare to defend them. Take us back we pray you unto our own home—give us a lot and portion with your citizens. Grant us we earnestly beseech you to share the fate and fortune, the weal and woe, of yourself, of our parent, of just and generous Maryland.

The question was taken *seriatim* upon the resolutions and address.

The first resolution was adopted with but one dissenting voice. And the other resolutions with but two dissenting voices. The address was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clement Cox moved the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That if upon further reflection the committee should deem it advisable to embody more at large in their report, the grievances of which the people of the District have a right to complain, they are hereby empowered to do so.

It was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Town paper, and other papers of the District.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

HENRY ADDISON, *Chairman*.

S. McKENNY, }
W. REDIN, } *Secretaries*.







